MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Design—Art Loui Existation, Bijon Opern House—Orphris and Eurydice, AP, M. Contes The Degree Student, FP M. Dale's Theatre Seren I would Eight . & P. M. Grand Opera I onse Primi an Pos. +P. M. Haverly's San Francisco Minsterl Theate ... +P. M Madison Square i heater - De Rahit Sapit M. Mt. Barels Theater. Havless - Day Cockett & P. M. Metropolitan Opera Louis-Labanastica, SP, M.

New Park Thenter Pileter Chiefe + D. N.
Nib'a & Garden - The Parameter of Parks + P. M.
Novelty Thenter, Branklyn - One of the Parks.
Park Thenter, Branklyn - Exploition + P. M.
People's Thenter - Hustrels + P. M.
Star Thenter - Huslet + F. M. Theater Company Contents Assigntance P.C. M. Thalia Theatre-Time Pair Store of H. H. Tuny Pastor's Theatre-the Payments Rd Av. Theater Tillah + P. M. Sili Av. Theater - The Wise of Parking. + P. M. 14th + L. Theater - February P. M.

THE SUN FOR 1884.

About sixty million copies of THE SUN DAVE gone out of our establishment during the past twelve

you were to paste end to end all the columns of all tingous strip of interesting information, common sens wisdom, sound doctrine, and same wit long enough to reach from Printing House square to the top of Mount Copernicus in the moon, then back to Printing House square, and then three quarters of the way back to the

But Tan Sus is written for the inhabitants of the earth; this same strip of intelligence would girdle the globe twenty-seven or twenty-sight times. If every buyer of a copy of Tan Sux during the past

year has spent only one hour over it, and if his wife o the grandfather has swent another hour this newspaper in 1883 has afforded the human race thirteen thousand years of steady reading, night and day. It is only by little calculations like these that you can form any idea of the circulation of the most popular of

American newspapers, or of its influence on the opin Inna and actions of American men and women.

The Sun is, and will continue to be, a newspaper which tells the truth without fear of consequences.

which gets at the facts no matter how much the process costs, which presents the news of all the world without waste of words and in the most readable shape, which is working with all its heart for the cause of honest government and which therefore believes that the Re publican party must go, and must go in this coming

If you know Tue Sun, you like it already, and you will read it with accustomed difference and profit during what is sure to be the most interesting year in its his-If you do not yet know Too Sun, it is high time to

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L.W. ENGLAND, Publisher.

THE SUS, N.Y. City.

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By Bret Harte-A New Christmas Story. We shall publish at Christmastide a new

story from the pen of Mr. Bast HARTS. Perhaps the most beautiful productions of this bri liant and original writer have been his Christmas stories The present one, as we are enabled to assure our read

ers, will not be unworthy of its predecessors. It will be contained in a single edition of The Ses

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Dec. 15, 1883, was: Total for the week : 975,850

Some Timely Explanations.

The subjoined communication merits the

careful consideration which the public will doubtless bestow: Sin: I understand you to class Mr. Cantists and his friends as advocates of free trade; Mr. Raspaul and )

as to afford incidental protection.
"Is it not true that Mr. Raspannis a protectionist—
one who believes in a tariff for protection without referonce to revenue! What is the difference between his position and that of Judge Katter? Pennsylvanians not supposed to be satisfied with incidental protection. Has Mr. Rannatt ever said that he favors protection

followers as advocates of a tariff for revenue so adjusted

only as an incident to a revenue tariff!
"On the other hand, did not Mr. Cartists in his speech when elected Speaker say in substance that be favors revenue reform, and not sweeping changes in the tariff ! He may like Gaurisin believe in buildingte free trade ! but I think it is incorrect to class him as a be liever in precent absolute free trade. I write for info:

We don't think our correspondent has followed with sufficient care the recent discussion of these subjects, but we will endeavor to make the facts clear to him.

There is a great deal of difference, it would appear, between the views of Mr. CARLISLE and those entertained by some of form of 1880 the famous phrase -a tariff for revenue only-which Gen. HANCOCK afterward repudiated. Another conspicuous supporter of Mr. Carrishn, that able and lively journal, the Kansas City Times, is likewise a scalous partisan of free trade as the only rational theory, and of a tariff for revenue

Other supporters of Mr. Caulisle expressed the same opinions, and these various utterances naturally caused the public to be-Heve that he was himself a free trader. But immediately after his election he took pains to declare himself as opposed to the application of the free trade theory, and as in favor of a revenue tariff with incidental protection; and his friends likewise appear to have

espon ed that polley.
This is also the doctrine of Mr. RANDALL and it is the only doctrine he has ever professed upon the subject. The difference between him and Judge Kelley is broad and decided. Judge Kellery holds that under the Constitution, Congress has power to levy duties directly for the purpose of protection. Mr. RANDALL holds that there is no such power, and that the Constitution authorizes nothing but duties for the purpose of revenue, but these may be so distributed as incidentally to afford protection. There is no doubt concerning his views respecting this matter. He has expressed them again and again in the most positive and decided way

Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. RANDALL are zealous revenue reformers both of them. The latter gențieman, however, is more opposed to the internal revenue system than the former. In reducing the surplus which is now pouring into the Trensury it is understeed that Mr. CARLISLE would prefer to deal first with the tariff, while Mr. RANDALL would prefer to deal first with the internal revenue. This, however, is a matter of detall, not of principle, and we cannot see that | greater quantity of oxygen with homoglobia, and there

here is any essential disagreement between The Republican party ought to go!

The Demand for More Pensions

The Senate was hardly organized before Mr. Logan introduced two bills, one " for pensioning prisoners of war who were confined in Confederate prisons during the late war,' and the other "to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late war

It may be assumed that other capdidates for the Presidency in both branches of Congress will bring forward their bids for the oldier vote. The stock of bills is likely to be large, for the candidates are legion.

The Mexican veterans recently met at Washington, not only to fight their battles over again, but with the patriotic purpose of reducing the surplus in the Treasury, a problem that now exercises the minds of many new-fledged statesmen.

Candidates for local offices in the Western States are conspicuous in their efforts to multiply pensions, and the present Commissioner, who aspires to be Governor of Indiana, is an advocate of this policy for its supposed political advantage. All the projects for increase of the pension roll are recompanied by the assurance that, if granted, only a limited and comparatively small sum will be taken from the Treasury. The Arrears net was carried through Codgress with a rush upon the pledge that twenty or twenty-five millions of dollars would cover every claim.

A note in the book of estimates for the cong 1885 says :

"In round numbers \$25,000,000, as the unexpended balance of the year 1883, stands as reappropriated for useduring the current year, making the total amount available nearly \$120,000,000. It is recommended that any unexpended balance out of this sum be reappre printed for the year 1885, additional to the estimate of

These official figures show that there is now to the credit of the pension fund for the current fiscal year, half of which has nearly expired, the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars.

This system of reappropriation of balances that have not been expended is all wrong. It is inconsistent with the law, which requires such balances to be turned into the Treasury at the expiration of two years. It leads to reckless legislation, breaks up strict accountability, and opens the door to plunder and to fraud.

The President, in his message, estimates the cost of pensions for the current fiscal year at sixty-seven millions in round numbers, for which the Secretary of the Treasury reports available appropriations to the amount of one hundred and twenty-six millions. So that in fact, by this showing, there would be a surplus on hand on the 1st of July next of fifty-nine millions, or probably quite as much as would be needed for the fiscal year of 1884-85, for which forty additional millions are asked.

Certainly, these forty millions will not be required to pay pensions, in addition to the surplus above stated. The new Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives will doubtless investigate this matter before consenting to adopt Mr. Dup-LEY's policy of carrying forward enormous balances of unexpended money.

An Anthropologist in High Latitudes.

It is many moons since we ceased to wonder at anything in the way of literature bearing the imprint of the Government Printing Office at Washington. The unlimited productiveness of that costly trash factory has been demonstrated to our satisfac tion. If this were not the case, perhaps we should be stirred to amazement by the appearance of a dignified quarto, with expensive colored plates, containing and illustrating the "Medical and Anthropological Notes of the Cruise of the Revenue Cutter Corwin in Alaska and the Arctic Ocean."

The Corwin was sent through Behring Straits in the summer of 1881 to hunt for the Jeannette and two missing whalers. Dr. s sent along as n and anthropological observer. He finished his report in April, 1882. The document was duly transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and forwarded by him to Speaker Keiper, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, on March 3, 1883. ful to MARONE's cause. Mr. GORHAM re-Thus Dr. Rosse's precious observations found their way to the Government printing establishment, and finally to THE SUN office. The book has cost a good deal of money. For pretentious worthlessness and howling hyperborean folly it deserves to be crowned.

Dr. Rosse hides the poverty of his own ideas and observations in the jargon sometimes affected by young men fresh from the medical schools. He cannot say the simplest thing in plain English. Washing the decks made the ship damp: "The insalubrity," he says, "was increased by the humidity brought about by the habit of deluging the decks above and below with water; at my suggestion this very reprehensible practic was happily abolished on the berth-deek." With him, buying stores is "procuring such a medical outfit as the exigencies of the cruise might require." One day the sea his friends. The most energetic and enthus looked blue: "The ocean, somewhat deservslastic among the advocates of his election ing of the adjective that designates was the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON. He is a it, displayed its prottiest combinations popular and most taking fecturer upon the of lands lazuli and ultramarine tints." The doctrine of free trade. He is also known as | Corwin doesn't roll much: "Her oscillations having incorporated in the Democratic plat- are easy." He gave some of the sailors magnesia and vinegar to cure a rash; "An affection prevailing extensively among the crew was a cutaneous eruption attended by excessive itching, which I at first suspected to be due to the presence of pediculi; but subsequent experience showed that temporary affeviation could be brought about by the only as the proper issue for the Democracy administration of calcined magnesia and the topical application of vinegar and water. Rough weather is "penible navigation." The simple fact that he was seasick encourages Dr. Rossa: to promulgate at the public expense the following edifying passage;

> "At the outset of the cruise we were placed in the bepossible conditions for studying both subjectively and objectively, the strange phenomena of that doicful trib ute of suffering that so many people are obliged to pay o the sea. Unfortunately, so little is known of the m ture and origin of this most distressing affection, and medical ecience has done so little to accurace its at tacks, the wonder is that more extended experiments are not made by medical men in regard to seasick ness. In spite of the many theories and hypothsee that have been advanced to entenomena of this so-called disease, we s causes are purely physical; the swinging of the diaphragm, the disturbance of the equilibrium in the fluid contents of the body-just as mercury pumps up and down in a baroneter—and the consequent reflex impressibility of the ganglionic, paramagastric, and cretico-spinal system of nerves producing a kind of splanchnic negrosis, which varies in different ind iduals according to peculiarity of structure and sus-

Then, again, Dr. Rosse records his sensations after a bath in cold water:

"The actual rise in temperature that follows upon tripping in a cold atmosphere, or upon first entering ato a cold bath, is not one of the least curious phenomone of the regulative function of the pyrogenet chanism. Nor is the busy activity of the metaboli issues and the metabolism of the food within the all nentary caust, which accounts for the source of heat in such homothermous animals as whiles, scale walrus, and the pygopodous birds, a subject to be passed by anand the pygopolas of rat, a sinject of the physical and chemical laws can we explain this morphological process—this physiological action of the protoplasm resulting in the evolution of kinetic energy? Does the rete myribility of the whale and of the duck enable them to combine a

by act as a source of heat, or in the function of the live by act as a source of near, or is the chief the chief thermogenic source! By what means does the energy yielding material become changed into actual energy? Does the nervous system, acting as a liberating force like the throttle valve in a steam engine, remo torce take the throat to the conversion of potential into kinetic energy, or do all the internal work of the animal organism, all the mechanical labor of the internal muscular mechanism, with their accompanying fri s, and the motecular labor of the nervous and oth tissues produce a certain amount of heat and thus ac count for the special function of calorification!"

Probably we shall never know; for Dr Rosse explains that, while he had the disposition and ample opportunity to make experiments, "the only available instrument, a clinical thermometer, was, unfortunately

broken early in the season.' This callow physician, who publishes his highfalutin essay at the public expense, contributes almost absolutely nothing to our knowledge of the region which the Corwin visited. His facts are chiefly derived from the writings of other men. The lithographic plates which adorn the book are introduced merely to give it a sham appearance of value. For example some remarks on the tattooing of the Esquimaux lead him to throw in a costly colored plate representing two naked Japanese They are tattooed, it is true, but the picture has no more to do with the text than a portrait of Capt. Costentenus would have Like the lithographic representations of a series of skulis, it is introduced with an apparently deliberate intention to deceive. Dr Rosse, by the way, cannot call a skull a skull In his lingo it is "the bony covering which protects the organ whose function it is to

generate vibrations known as thought." If the author of this report has failed to communicate any observations of real value he has certainly managed to parade his own general information. Within about thirty pages we have gratuitous allusions to HIP POCRATES, to HIPPOCRATES again as "the divine old man," to Tacirus, to Virgil, Hor-ACE, and HECATEUS of Abdera, to Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, to NADDOD, the Viking, to LEANDER, to BYRON, to HORACE GREELEY, to Zurbaran's "pictures of the monks of the middle ages," to Cardinal MEZZO-FANTI, to MAX MULLER, to the Cardiff Giant, to TERTULLIAN, to ROGER TICHBORNE, to ARISTOTLE and to "old HOMER," to SHAKESPEARE'S Seven Ages, to Prof. Sophocles's Greek Grammar, to SCHILLER and HERDER, and to DELMONICO'S restaurant. To his cosmopolitan mind the drone of the mosquitoes, or "little dipterous insects," as he prefers to call them, at St. Michael's "recalled the solicitations for a pour boire in a French café." A dance is a choreographical performance;" and the Esquimaux who danced are "Hyperborean Mongolidæ of essentially carnivorous and

ichthyophagous habits." If this preposterous book helps to concentrate the attention of Congress and the people upon the trash factory known as the Government Printing Office, Dr. IRVING C. Rosse will not have written in vain.

## What Shall Be Done With Him?

Our neighbor, the Tribune, is not in favor of further attempts by the Republican party to earry Virginia by continuing the alliance with the Readjusters. It fears that Republicans in the North will be alienated if the party supports repudiation in Virginia. There is little to gain, the Tribune thinks, and much to lose, by continuing to support MAHONE. If MAHONE had carried Virginia. perhaps the Tribune would take a different view of the subject. But it sees that he has proved to be an upprofitable investment, and it wants the Republicans to drop him.

The party which has boasted so much of its adherence to honest financial principles committed itself to a policy of repudiation in a great State, and helped to turn that State over to the rule of its most corrupt and ignorant elements. The influence and patronage of a Republican Administration were freely used for the same end. The scheme succeeded for a time, and the Republicans hoped to get the electoral vote of Virginia as their reward. But the nondescript on contained no permanent strength and some Republican organs flud courage

enough to kick him now that he is down. It is well to remember, however, that there are plenty of Republican journals still faithceived nearly as many votes as Gen. McCook in the caucus of Republican Senators the other day, and some of the Senators who opposed Gorham are, or at least were, not opposed to Mahone. The call of the National Republican Committee has been made comprehensive enough to include the Virginia Coalitionists. Finally, the attempts which are made by Republican journals to hoist the Bloody Shirt must all of them, if they ever amount to anything, be attempts to bolster UD MAHONE.

There are a good many Republicans who still favor Mahone, and the Tribune will not get rid of him easily. The course of the Republican Senators in giving important places on committees to the two Virginia Senators s an argument which shows conclusively that the Republican party still fawns upon MAHONE. The partnership is not yet dissolved, and the Tribune's mild dissent will be unavailing. The Republican party probably will stick to MAHONE.

# Drunken Policemen.

The dismissal of six policemen for drunkenness, after a summary trial before the Police Commissioners last week, was a tardy beginning of what the Board promise shall be a steady improvement in the discipline of the force so far as intoxication is concerned.

"The Board has determined to make examples of drunken policemen," Commissioner Mason is reported to have said after the trials, "by expelling the offenders from the department. The men who get drunk," he added, "ought to be made to get out and give their places to others who keep sober."

If the Police Commissioners had always acted in accordance with a rule which is so obviously necessary, we should have heard few of the complaints of the brutality of policemen which have been so frequent and so loud during recent years. The outrages committed by policemen on unoffending citizens, and their inhumanity to persons they had arrested, may not have been altogether due to the drunkenness of the officers, but drink was the chief cause, It made the policemen irritable and disposed them to be unnecessarily violent.

An officer who moves about armed, at least with a club, has greater opportunities than other men to commit assaults. They are assaults, too, against which the victims cannot defend themselves without inviting charges of a very grave crime, and for which they have hitherto found it almost impossible to get a remedy, certainly from the Police Commissioners. Peaceable citizens have been clubbed and taken into custody for no other offence than resenting the insults of policemen, and persons arrested have been beaten and bruised without giving occasion for such violence. As a rule, these outrages have been committed by officers who smelt of

strong liquor. Nothing, too, more weakens respect for the authority of law as represented by the police officer than the discovery of his weak-

ness for drink. His vice puts him on a level with the chief part of those with whose offences he has to deal. As the slang expression is, he gives himself away to them and exposes a tendency of which they can

take advantage. A policeman who has a disposition to drink can find opportunities for the gratification of his propensity on almost every corner, and usually without cost to himself, of which he can slyly take advantage. Every time he swallows his rum he gives himself away, and impairs the popular respect for the police force. With every glass, too, he becomes more unfit to discharge the delicate duties required of a guardian of the peace, and less fit to go abroad with a club or pistol, or even with his fists. Drunk, he is liable to be the most dangerous of disturbers of the peace.

Places on the police force are so eagerly sought after and the pay of an officer is so good that the best sort of men for the duty are always obtainable-sober, intelligent, trustworthy, and brave men; and those already on the force will take care to avoid drink if they learn that indulgence means

lismissal from posts they highly prize. Let the Police Commissioners continue to follow the rule of last Wednesday and summarily dismiss every policeman guiltyof inexication, and they will get their force into a state of discipline in which they will have reason to take pride, and New York will have body of policemen in which it can always feel confidence. The great mass of the force we believe to be desirable men, but they anglet all to be of the most trustworthy sort. Bad exceptions cast discredit on the whole body.

It would be a great misfortune to Mr. BLAINE If his friends should succeed in drag ging him out from behind his big book too soon.

Of the new projects to swell the pension roll, the most startling is that of Mr. PETERS of Kansas, who proposes to grant pensions to Union soldiers who served in the war of the rebellion, even if never wounded or disabled by sickness, when they reach the age of 55 years. What virtue there is in this particular time of life to make the person who reaches it a fit subject for support by his fellow citizens, although not so at the age of 54, is a mystery that perhaps Mr. Perens may be able to explain That he has taken the trouble before introducing a measure so prodigiously costly to find out approximately how many billions it is people of the United States, we need not suppose. Precise calculations of that sort are not greatly in favor with statesmen who frame pension legislation.

The action of the enval courts martial upon two recent collisions, that of the Pinta with the brig Tally Ho, and that of the Powhatan with the schooner Druid, will tend to make officers more vigilant. Lieut, SEBRE receives three years' suspension, with attendant diminution of pay and delay of promotion for his negligence and inefficiency in the former collision, and Licut, STONE receives two years' suspension for like conduct in the latter ast year there were no fewer than fourteen collisions in which naval vessels took part; and n at least half of them the fault of the Gov rnment officers was admitted. There were also ten groundings of naval vessels during the same period.

By the time the present year is ended it will loubtless, show as great a number of strictly avoidable accidents; and sovere action by court martial has long been needed to check this official carelesaness.

It used to be said that Mr. Foster, at or imea somewhat well-known Republican polltician in Ohio, was willing to be a candidate for Vice-President. Since Mr. FOSTER gave up all hope of being elected to the Senate has been understood that he had a notion tha a boom might be boomed for him. Perhaps it might, but where is that beom now? Alas Where are the snows of yester-year, and where she was, and Mr. Fosten will soon be numbered with the indistinguishable herd of ex Governors of a State that, like himself, is Bos no longer.

To-day Congress will add to the mass of It went to pieces last fall. Manone is beaten, The House has thus far received 1,760 bills and 15 resolutions. In this aggregate of 2,532 measures of legislation there are no doubt many duplicates and many others that can be grouped and decided together. Nevertheless, the volume is overwhelming, and when Congress adjourns, toward the end of the week, for the holidays, it will probably have increased its stock of bills to between 4,000 and 5,000, and

perhaps without having acted finally on one. Of course the necessity of making up the new committees, to whom the various measures must be respectively referred, partly acsounts for the sluggishness of business in the House; but the month of December is always wasted, and there is a striking contrast between the legislative laziness at the outset o session and the feverish stress and strain of its closing nights and days.

The spirit of confidence with which KEELY's stockholders adjourned their annual meeting the other day to Feb. 1, on account of the great inventor's assurance that by that time the vaporle motor would be so perfected as to change the whole financial aspect of the company, is rather touching. But they ought to have made the date April 1.

Senator DWIGHT M. SARIN has jumped or been pushed into more prominence than it is probable he expected to attain so soon. He has the reputation in Minnesota of being a clover wirepuller, but the country had forgotten all about him till last week. Yet it was only last winter that he first enlied himself to its attenion by beating Mr. WILLIAM WINDOM of Winona. Why don't some of our esteemed lie publican contemporaries interview Mr. Wis-DOM, and find out what he thinks about Sams, the Republican party, and the Convention? Does Mr. Windom think that he bimself is a candidate still? Something ought to be done to bring him out of his hiding place. Nothing has been heard of him since he failed to organ ize another Stock Exchange. Let WINDOM be stirred up or bestir himself. He is a bigger man than Sanis after all.

The members of the New England Society want to build a hall for the use of the society The principal use of such a half would, we suppose, be as a storage room for beans and gene alogies, and a grand refectory, where the sons of the Pilgrims can meet and eat from time to time and refer to the times when "the break-ing waves dashed high" on Plymouth Rock and a "stern and rock-bound coast." The world is told at the annual dinner of the New England Society every December that all the country is or has it owes to the modest New Englanders. If this is the case, New York ought to build the society a hall.

Mr. PLUMB has renewed in the Senate last year's proposition to put an end to gambling in the army, whether on the part of officers or enlisted men, making it punishable by cour martial, with severe ponalties, under an addi-tional article of war. The first necessity, however, seems to be that of executing the laws on this subject which already exist. There is a statute which forbids gambling by any disbursing officer, and also directs that this offence shall be judicially investigated and nunished. Yet it is well known that not only in the Pay Department, but in the Quartermasters' and other departments having funds to disburse, playing cards for money is practised. Had Major Wasson obeyed this law, which has been left almost a dead letter, he would not low be in prison for embezzling money which to meet his gambling lesses.

POLITICS IN THE SENATE.

John Sherman Anxious to Speceed Anthony-

The Republican Grab for the Offices. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- Senator Anthony's illness has assured his election to the Presidency of the Senate whenever he may be able to take the chair. His ambition to occupy that seat upon entering upon his fifth consecutive term in the Senate is perhaps natural, and there is a general disposition to gratify it. It is derstood, however, that Mr. Anthony will vol untarily retire from the office soon after his election, as he lacks the physical strength to discharge its duties. Honest John Sherman aspires to the vacancy

whenever it may happen to occur. He recently sought to drive Mr. Morrill from the Chairman ship of the Finance Committee upon the ground that, having held it before going to the Treas ury, he was entitled to resume the place now committee decided ununimously against Mr. Sherman's pretensions. To make Mr. Sherman President of the Sen

ate and a possible successor of the President of the United States as first in order in case of a vacancy, would be an indirect affront to Gen, Arthur. It may be remembered that Mr. Sher man, in a letter to the Fraudulent President, dated Jan. 31, 1879, said:

But if it be held that to procure the removal of Ma Arthur it is sufficient to reasonably establish that gros abuses of administration have continued and increases during his incumbency | as Collector at New York | the office have increased while collections have been dimin ishing, that bribes or gratuitles in the nature of bribes these abuses have not met his support, and that he ha not given to the duties of his office the requisite dis e and attention, then it is submitted that the cas

These and other offensive charges are ma ters of public record. In an official communi cation addressed to the Senate, Sherman emphasized his bad opinion of Gen. Arthur:

It would be unjust to the President and nersonal York held by one who will not perform his duties a cording to the general policy of the department.

The relations between the President of the United States and the President of the Senate ought to be, and usually have been, close and confidential, from the nature and the duties of their respective offices. Gen. Arthur might properly adopt the language of Mr. Sherman and say it would be "personally embarrassing to me in the discharge of my duties" to have the Senator from Ohio called to the chair of the Senate. He might prefer not to make any opposition or to signify any discontent, but it is hardly to be expected that he could regard the choice of Mr. Sherman as a gratifying compliment to himself.

The loudest advocates of the Civil Service act on the Republican side of the Senate were fore most in the caucus to demand a radical change in the offices of that body, for political reasons only. It was not pretended that any of the in cumbents known as Democrats had failed to perform their duties faithfully, acceptably, and well. On the contrary, it is admitted they are all excellent officers, against whom no charge have been made. According to every profession of civil service reform, and in the letter and the spirit of the law to give it effect practi cally, these officers were entitled to remain in their places. They could not have been touched in any of the public departments, be cause the act now in force there, which these very Senators were instrumental in passing, ould protect them against removal.

The professional reformers sought and got the credit of checking the spoils system. When the principle might be applied to themselves they were quick to trample it under foot. The rushed to the crib with a ravenous appetite to devour all the provender at hand.

Mr. Hawley is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment After Mr. Gorham had been defeated for Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Hawley nominated W. P. Canady of North Carolina for Sergeantat-Arms. Canady is a follower and friend of Mahone, who brought him forward for this place. It is proper to add that Canady publishes newspaper at Wilmington, in which he has advocated the nomination of Joseph R. Hawley for Vice-President on the Republican ticket.

The patronage of the Senate as it now stands s nearly equally divided between the two parties. 'Including the seven messengers provided during the last Congress, the Republicans have a majority of employees, and their cumbents have the best salaries. The su 62 joint resolutions; the Senate, 695 bills and of the financial division, the superintendent of the folding room, the chief engineer, the head of the stationery division, the two assistant doorkeepers, the clerks of thirty committees, to say nothing of the subordinates, are all Republicans. The Democrats have the acting Secretary of the Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Postmaster as their share of the principal places, with a just proportion of the sec ondary offices.

In view of the fact that party politics did not influence appointments or promotions in the offices of the Senate, the grab of the Republicans at the patronage which they do not hold is a striking exhibition of the hollowness of heir professions as civil service reformers.

Deacon Richard Smith at the White House.

From the Cincinnati Conserved Gazette.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The Cincinnati committee to secure the National Convention called on the President today, and were introduced by Major Smith can be partitioned in security the Astronomy of the Smith cance late, and explained to the President today, and were introduced by Major Smith cance late, and explained to the President that he had just failed at the Navy Department in securing the office of chaptain in the navy for a worthy friend, who had solicited his good offices in placing the case before the Secretary. The President and all the designation had a good longhous the terms of the Continuous of the Room offices in placing the case before the Secretary. The President and all the designation had a good longhous the very solicit than the law required; secondly, how the reasons Mr. Smith had obtained shy the applicant was tent very solicit than the law required; secondly, how he was noted to the the very place was full intended to employ the previous of stocking list farm was a large degree of stock

crimon at 3 orders to a party of young made, thereforeingeds served by Meets, each commerce of her friends in the region of the third at the home of her mother Mee D A. J. Mullen 1.404 (lingow avenue.

Miss Byan theory) that from the formed to her home in St.
Miss Byan theory). More Dixto theward this retarned to not home in St. Jaroph infect a pleasonid visit and the first in the Alisson Phat!
Miss Birdie blair his returned to her home in Leavenworth after a visit to the Alisson Phat!
Miss Dixte Winner is home from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Joseph Silver, at St. Joseph and friends at little. Mes Birdle Rellar of St. Los ph was united in marriage at Wednesday to Mr. Wu. Michan at the residence of A Beliar on South eight street. Miss Dixte Watts has returned to her home at Lex-

The Disappointments of Western Editors From the Steering Standard.

We have often written things we knew were said, and thought they might be taken in and "go the

good, and thought they might be taken un and "go the rounds of the prost," and our fattle be established; but we look in same for exchanges to copy them. From the San Saba News. No one brought us a Thankegiving turkey, and we had o cuttent ourselves with a chicken. Prom the Ness City Tomes. From entering our sanctum Monday morning we carned that Bro. Practy of the conday had intended a friendly can upon as the previous day, but unfortunately we were not about.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: What is the star called which is situated about one-third the distance between the Piciades on the swat and a reddiant star on the cast, and which seems to more toward the west?

L.C. 2.

THE LUCK OF NEW YORK. Is this an Attempt to Discourage Certain Candidates in this State !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Messrs, Arthur, Hewitt, and Flower are looking fora Presidential nomination, they should bear in mind that for thirty years New York

candidates have always been unlucky.

Marcy, a distinguished statesman, was slain in the Democratic Convention of 1852 in the conflict between the Hards and Softs.

Fremont, the first Republican candidate, was beaten at the election of 1858. Fillmore, who ran on the American ticket, shared his fate. At the Chicago Convention of 1860, Mr. Sew ard had a large body of enthusiastic supporters led by Thurlow Wood. He was opposed by prominent New York politicians, with Horaco Greeley at their head. After a sharp struggle he was barely defeated by Mr. Lincoln.

In 1864, Gen. McClellan, then residing in this city, was badly beaten in the election by Abraham Lincoln. In 1868, Gov. Seymour 'made a gallant can-

rass. He carried New York, but failed to bear off the prize.

To the astonishment of the country, Horace Greeley appeared as the Democratic candidate He received a large popular vote, but died before the electoral votes were cast. Roscoe Conkling made an unsuccessful effort to obtain the Republican nomination in the

Convention of 1876. In the same year Samuel

J. Tilden was elected to the Presidency, but was cheated out of the office by the Republican leaders. In 1880 Gen. Grant, who had become a citizen of New York, was folled in his attempt to be nominated for a third term by the Chicago

Convention. Gen. Hancock ran in that cam paign. He lost the election because his platorm favored a tariff for revenue only. This is a long and interesting list. It dis loses the fate of all the Presidential aspirants from New York since Marcy's time. Of the

cleven New York candidates four broke down in the conventions, six were beaten at the polls, and one was defrauded of the office after he had been elected. But let nobody be discouraged. The tide

GEN. HAZEN'S TORNADO BOOK.

Important News About Hen Coops, Umbrel-

Ins, and Hogs. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, -Gen. William B Hazen is not only establishing a reputation as weather prophet, but he is also climbing to the summit of the peak of fame as an author. The unprecedented success of his volume of Weather Proverbs has induced the Chief Signal Officer to delight the public with another work of almost as great interest. It is entitled Professional Papers of the Signal Service, and it treats of the great tornadoes of May 29 and 30, 1883. The plot is intricate and the scenes are laid in the track of the tornadoes. Gen. Hazen's account of the tornadoes combines dramatic narration with a scientific at tention to the minutest details. The result is remarkable. The terrific force of the wind is

in one instance thus tersely indicated. One hundred and twenty nine feet east of the hay tack, the hay foof of a ben house was blown off. Another interesting contribution to our knowledge of the habits of tornadoes is found in the report of the work of the devastating wind at Lee's Summit;

wind at Lee's Summit:
At this juncture, Mr. J. B. Campbell, who was walking
along the main street to the north, stated that his unbrella was converted into a parachute instanter.
On page 21, the report exhibits this remark
able fact about the storm that swept over C. D

Then follows another thrilling episode: Mrs. Scruggs stepped out while it was still raining rotect some of her young chickens, and had bayery su seded in securing them when the storm reached her.

On page 42, the reader is asked to believe the

Mrs. Gates's buby was blown out of the house into The harrowing narrative of these horrors however, is relieved here and there by cheerful incidents. On page 75, the student of torna-does is informed that

Two hogs were found in the cellar quietly eating weetments and drinking milk as if nothing at all had The most startling incident mentioned in the The most starting incluent mentioned in the book is found on page 73, where the author asserts that I. W. Carter was blown up in the air, and that while there he seized the tail or mano of a horse, pulled it out, and came down with the hair in one hand and his hat in the other. These are a few of the many interesting facts recorded by Gen. Hazen. His last work cannot fall to have an extensive circulation, not only among weather prophets, but also among the readers of light and instructive literature.

Making his Way from Green Bay, Wis., to his Old Home in New York.

THE SUN of the 8th inst. I saw an extract from an Indiana paper, stating that a dog had walked 1,600 miles-from New Orleans to Aurora in that State. This incident reminds me of one that happened many years ago, the truth of which I can honestly vouch for. In the year 1847 I resided with my brother-in-law. George Sayder, my two sisters, and my mother, at 160 Forsyth st., near Rivington, this In the lower part of the house city. lived Mr. William Lowber, who for many years was attached to the old Courier and Enairer, then edited by James Watson Webb, in

Christmas Pudding.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In The Sus of last Sunday you gave a recipe for a Christmas pudding which, although excellent, I do not think approprinte for children on account of the liquor whi octains. I enclose you my recipe, which perhaps Polly"would like better: One pint seeded raisins; one pint currants; one half

One pint seeded raisins; one pint currants; one has pint citron, cut up, one solid pint of appler, peeled an chopped fine; one pint fresh beef suct, chopped fine one heading among a grand manners; five fresh eggs one begind white angue; one grand manner, one ten specially of sait. Flour the fruit theoregisty from our quart of fluir, then must be remainder as follows: In the property of the sait, for pint of sait, if the gaz, sugar, inting, and sait in our pint of seven mile, sait in the fruit broad craimles an suct on after the other until all are used, adding should near the other until all are used, adding should flour the public of the pint of the public of the pint of the public of the pint of the pin New York, Dec. 14.

The Curse of a Name.

SUNREAMS.

-At a recent court shooting excursion the German Emperor himself brought down no fewer than 8 head of hig game, including stags and wild boars.

The Democrat of Lendville, Cel., prints

the names of 100 persons who have died by viol and near that city since its existence as a mi -A. D. Keys of Rice county, Minn., declined a certificate of election as County Attorney beause he believed that his competitor had got a majority

-During some festivities at Duff House, the Earl of Fife's seat in Scotland, Count Herbert von Bismarck, while out shooting with the Prince of Wales, oppored the Prince's legs with shot, but the damage -The intensity of the anti-Chinese feeling

n Portland, Oregon, may be inferred from the refusal of he owners of the Centennial block in that city to sell to hinamen for \$3,000 more than any other persons will one for it and the refusal also of the Methodist Church leave their property to Chinamen even at \$590 a onth more than others will pay. -Hollow steel shafting, which has come

ery generally into use in Europe, even for such heavy work as sleamship propeller shafts, is found to very much lessen the weight in proportion to the decreased strength. It appears, for example, that a ten inch shaft, with a hole four inches in diameter, has its weight reduced sixteen per cent., with a loss of only 2.56 percent. -Near Blakely, Ga., a yoke of oxen ran

rway while the driver was standing behind them, lighting his pipe. Dropping the match, he started in purent of the runaways. The pine straw took fire, and the fire spread, sweeping all before it. Some farmers lost nearly all their fencing, and a Mr. Davis, who was suck in bed, lost every building on his place except his dwelling, and that was saved with much difficulty. -Don Miguel White whom the Los An-

geles Herald calls the first English-speaking settler in California, was been in Chiselburst, England, in 1801 He landed in the Golden State in 1817. His first venturwas in a schooner, in which he traded with the Sand wich Islands until the California revolution of 183 liverted his enterprise to the coast trade. Tiring of the sen, he resumed his trade of carpentering in Alta Call-fornia, and later ne settled on a ranch in San Diego county. Thence he moved, in 1880, to Los Angeles, here he and his wife are surrounded by their grand hildren and great grandchildren.

-The Calcula Englishman, referring to the Exhibition building in that city, says: "At the west end f the restaurant is a refrigerating room. It is not to tended for meat or any such corpus vile, it is intended for visitors, who, when they become heated and tired from sight-seeing, can rest and recruit themselves hodily and physically in a temperature of 55 degrees. The walls are being hung with appropriate subjects, such as the 'Snowy Range,' 'Spitzbergen in the Winter,' and the 'Home of the Laplander.' The service of the table will e in frosted glass, and visitors will greet each other in the giacial tones of conventional polite

-The conqueror of Kordofan, says Father Dichit, the Austrian missionary is about 40 years old, tall, and of coppers red complexion. An emissary sent to interview him some time ago found the Mahdi at Abba, surrounded by 300 c 900 followers all of them nased, with iron chain belts round their waists, and with broad drawn swords in their bands. The Mahdi occupied a raised seat in their midst, and in his right hand be held prophet's staff. The three marks by which he kney the Egyptian Government to be false to Islam were—(1) that they allowed Christians to have churches of their own: (2) that they afforded them protection; and (3) that the Government levied taxes.

-According to Rabbi Sonneschein of St. Louis, the American Jew can keep Ulristmas without in the least violating his religious convictions. The rabbi says that the 25th of December was celebrated by the pages world as the time when the longest night gives way to the lengthening of the day, and that the early Christian Church, which had originally eclebrated be natal day of its founder in the spring, accepted at the end of the lifth century the pagna festival, trans-ferring its celebration of Christ's birth to December, Moreover, the Maccabeau priests instituted a festival on the 25th of Kisler, the corresponding Jewish month, to take the place of this pagan feast, when they had by defeating the Syrian King driven out tireck aloiatry.

-A great quantity of human hair has been recently exported to France and England from Russia, and, the suspicious of the police authorities of the province of Pakov having been aroused, a priest named Scraphin was a month ago arrested on a charge of fraud. It was then discovered that this man last year founded religious sect, every member of which, on joining it, had to sacrifice his or her bair as a symbol of obedience to the superior. Scraphin has a brother a fashionable hair dresser in St. Petersburg, and to this man the priest consigned the locks of the faithful. Scraphin is now in jail; the new sect of the Seraphinovski has been un-timely extinguished; and the shorn sheep are consoling hemselves as best they may upon the money obtained rom a sale of the effects of their too ingenious pastor.

-As to railroad progress in Mexico, the New Orleans Times Democrat says: "The English were twenty years in building 203 miles of railroad from Vera Cruz to the capital. The Americans have built 2.500 miles of milroads on Mexican territory within five ears. The Central Company alone has constructed 400 miles at different points and the Mexican National about 100 miles. The subsidy granted these cor will average \$11,000 in round numbers per mile sults then that the present administration has paid these two companies the enormous sum, for 2,000 miles of miles of road have been built by Mexican and other companies during the same period, and which enjoy the same or even greater subsidies. To the above sum must TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In

be added \$11.000,000 more. This total of \$33,000,000 has in a great measure been paid in cash." -The question of burning coal in a wet or dry state is still being discussed in the English journals, a large amount of both theory and practical information being set forth. One writer says that, although it is gen erally conceded to be true that wet bituminous coal will not predice as large a quantity of steam in a boiler as dry coal there are few figures to substantiate this. The results of a series of tests, made recently with much care, are regarded as having considerable weight in the determination of the points involved. It appeared that a mass of washed slack holding eighteen per cent. of water and nine and nine tenths per cent, of ash, evaprated five and seven tenths pounds of water per pound of fuel, while the same coal, with only three per cent, of water, made from eight to eight and five tenths pounds of steam, making due allowance for moisture by reduring to a standard of like quantities of coal free from thoisture, a direct loss of fourfeen per cent, is shown in using wet coal.

-Margaret Brent, said John L. Thomas in a secture before the Maryland Historical Society, was the first woman in America to claim the right to vote. She landed in St. Mary's City on the St. Mary's River in 1938. She was connected with Lord Bultimore either by blood or marriage. Leonard Culvert, Lord Buildingre's brather, and entry prestrated on his deathbed and not having time to make his well said to Margaret Brent, "Take all and pay all." Then he asked for a private conference with her and sha received his dying words. Sie book the Governor's house and lived in it. As Leonard Calvert was agent of Lord Bultimore, she claimed control of all routs, issues, and profits of Lord Bultimore. The Court confined her in this position. She claimed that she but the right to vote in the Assembly as the representative of Leonard Calvert and also of Lord Bultimore. She channed, not one, but two votes, On Jan 21 1048, when the legislators assembled at Fort St. John's, she demanded her right to vote as a member of the General Assembly of the State of Mary land. It was denied her.

-How to divide five eggs between three people is a problem which might felicy puzzle a phieso-pler, but the practical gonius of Prince Beamrek has solved that as it has utury other difficulties which invo-preved too much for problem of thinkers. The only on-der is that, as he made the great discovery as many as thirteen years ago, it should only puzz have been given to the world in the pages of the Bratesia Rome. It ap-pears that it was on the exchange of Gravelotte, after a day when the Prince like correlated. day when the Frince like everybody clea had had nothing to cat and was hongry-hongrier, we may presume, than any body. He had, however, the good for time to secure five eggs for twenty france, and the generosity to share them with two of his companions. But forceeing the mathematical difficulty which would arise if he were to attempt an equal division, he took the precaution to call two of the live bineself aret, and then dashed off to his comrades, and with a great sho of magnaturity made a fair distribution of the remain-ing three, keeping to binascif all knowledge of the two that he had so conveniently got rid of.

-Dr. José E. Genzales, ex-Governor of Nueva Leon, who, after the restoration of his vision in New York, was welcomed back to Monterey with every possible demonstration of popular affection, is de-scribed by the New Origans Trans. Itemporal as a moral here as well as a philanthropist. At the age of 23 he married a charming girl. He gave her all that a woman marries a charming gri. He gave her all that a woman of cultures could destre. Gen. Arista, Commandering Chief of the army of Mexico, a handsome and meinnating man, was received in the Doctor's house as a friend, but his visit resulted in a scandal. The Doctor abandomed his hour, and soon afterward his books and valuables were sent to him; but he returned them, taying that he did not wish to have a single reminder of his misfortune. Two years lake for of his misfortune. Two years later Gen. Arista wa taken sick. Hugrew worse and worse. Every physi-cian in the country had given him up. Only one more chance was left for him, and that was the skill of Dr. Gonzales. So he was sent for, but he refused to go at first. Friends told him that every physician had de-spaired, and that the General must die if he did not go to his reserve. his rescue. He went, and as he entered the sick ro there sat at the head of the dying man's hed the faith-less wife. The Doctor staggered under the burden, but conquered himself. He treated the General forsome time, and restored him to life and health and to the arms of the treatherm wife. arms of the treacherous wife.